

# TABLES

**Table 1. Compliance With Federal Statutes, Executive Orders, and Federal Policies  
Applicable to Sediment Removal, Miami River, Miami-Dade County, Florida**

STATUTE/ORDER/POLICY	STATUS
Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, As Amended	Paragraph 4.22
Clean Air Act of 1972, As Amended	No Adverse Impact
Clean Water Act of 1972, As Amended	Paragraph 4.03
Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1982, As Amended	No Adverse Impact
Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, As Amended	Paragraph 4.24
Endangered Species Act of 1972, As Amended	Paragraph 4.07
Estuary Protection Act of 1968, As Amended	Paragraph 4.32
Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965, As Amended	Paragraph 4.17
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958, As Amended	Appendix A
Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, As Amended	Not Applicable
Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, As Amended	Not Applicable
Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, As Amended	Appendix C
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, As Amended	Compliance
Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, As Amended	Paragraph 3.14
Submerged Lands Act of 1953, As Amended	Not Applicable
Coastal Barrier Resources Act, As Amended	Not Applicable
Federal Water Project Recreation Act, As Amended	Not Applicable
Rivers and Harbor Act of 1899, As Amended	Not Applicable
Anadromous Fish Conservation Act, As Amended	Paragraph 3.14
Migratory Bird Treaty Act, As Amended	Paragraph 4.08
Migratory Bird Conservation Act, As Amended	Paragraph 4.08
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, As Amended	Paragraph 4.22
Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, 24 May 79	Paragraph 4.22
Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, 24 May 77	Paragraph 4.26
Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, 24 May 77	Paragraph 4.27
CEQ Quality Memorandum, 11 Aug 80, Impacts on Prime or Unique Agricultural Lands	Paragraph 4.27

NOTE: Action alternatives are in full compliance with each of the above listed policies.

**Table 2. Miami River Dredging Quantities for a 15-Foot  
Required Depth with 2 Feet of Allowable Overdepth**

	<b>Federal Channel</b>	<b>Non-Federal Dredging</b>	<b>Total</b>
Required Depth (cy)	310,000	158,000	486,000
Allowable Overdepth (cy)	284,000	26,000	310,000
<b>TOTAL (cy)</b>	594,000	184,000	778,000

Based on survey No. 00-012, dated 21 August 1999,  
3:1 side slope, and 10' set back from all structures

Source: Jacksonville District USACE, 2001.

**Table 3. Summary of Direct and Indirect Impacts of Alternatives Considered**

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTOR	Impacts on Miami River			Impacts on Biscayne Bay		
	No Action Alternative	Upland Disposal Alternative	Ocean Disposal Alternative	No Action Alternative	Upland Disposal Alternative	Ocean Disposal Alternative
<b>Protected Species</b>	Impacts on protected species would remain unchanged	Increased potential for manatee collisions during dredging and sediment transport	Increased potential for manatee collisions during dredging and sediment transport	No effect	No effect	Increased potential for manatee or sea turtle collisions during sediment transport
<b>Water Quality</b>	Resuspension of contaminated sediments into the water column would continue	Temporary localized increase in suspended solids and associated pollutants at dredging and transfer sites	Temporary increase in suspended solids and associated pollutants at dredging site	Continued instances of elevated suspended solids and associated pollutants during high river discharge	Dredging may produce temporary increases in turbidity during ebb tides	Dredging may produce temporary increases in turbidity during ebb tides
<b>Sediment Quality</b>	The condition of contaminated sediments in the river would remain unchanged	Removal of contaminated sediments would improve overall quality	Removal of contaminated sediments would improve overall quality	Sediment degradation resulting from river discharges would continue	Reduction in deposition of contaminated sediments in Biscayne Bay; improved sediment quality	Reduction in deposition of contaminated sediments in Biscayne Bay; improved sediment quality
<b>Seagrass Beds</b>	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Possible continued degradation of seagrass beds	Decreased rate of seagrass bed degradation resulting from contaminated sediment deposition	Decreased rate of seagrass bed degradation resulting from contaminated sediment deposition
<b>Hardbottom Areas</b>	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Possible continued degradation of hardbottom areas	Decreased rate of hardbottom degradation due to contaminated sediment deposition	Decreased rate of hardbottom degradation due to contaminated sediment deposition
<b>Fish</b>	Continuation of existing conditions	Removal of contaminated sediments may improve habitats	Removal of contaminated sediments may improve habitats	Habitat degradation resulting from sediment deposition would continue	Decreased rate of habitat degradation resulting from sediment deposition	Decreased rate of habitat degradation resulting from sediment deposition
<b>Wildlife</b>	Depauperate benthic fauna likely to remain unchanged	Removal of contaminated sediments likely to improve habitats	Removal of contaminated sediments likely to improve habitats	Habitat degradation resulting from sediment deposition would continue	Decreased rate of habitat degradation resulting from sediment deposition	Decreased rate of habitat degradation resulting from sediment deposition
<b>Cultural Resources</b>	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect
<b>Economics</b>	Continued shoaling in channel with potential decrease in commerce due to unsafe navigation	High land acquisition cost. Temporary change in land-use precludes commercial development. Improves river navigation and promotes shipping.	Higher cost of hauling to ODMDS. Improves river navigation and promotes shipping.	No effect	No effect	No effect
<b>Energy Requirements</b>	Continued elevated usage of energy to	Short-term elevated usage of energy during	Short-term elevated usage of energy during	No effect	No effect	No effect

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTOR	Impacts on Miami River			Impacts on Biscayne Bay		
	No Action Alternative	Upland Disposal Alternative	Ocean Disposal Alternative	No Action Alternative	Upland Disposal Alternative	Ocean Disposal Alternative
<b>and Conservation</b>	overcome shoaling and navigation efficiency	dredging and sediment transport; long-term improved energy efficiency for navigation	dredging and sediment transport; long-term improved energy efficiency for navigation			
<b>Navigation Safety</b>	Shoaling will continue to contribute to unsafe conditions	Widening of channel would lessen potential for collisions	Widening of channel would lessen potential for collisions	No effect	No effect	Minor increase in potential for collision during sediment transport
<b>Shipping Interests</b>	Decreased efficiency will continue	Improved efficiency	Improved efficiency	No effect	No effect	Minor increase in potential for collision during sediment transport